

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COLUMBIA DIVISION

United States of America,	)	CRIMINAL NO. 3:02-548 (CMC)
	)	
v.	)	<b>OPINION and ORDER</b>
	)	
Johnny William Cooper, Jr.,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

This matter is before the court on Defendant’s “Motion for Relief Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 60(d)(3) Fraud on the Court.” ECF No. 3770. Defendant seeks to reopen his motion for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 based upon alleged “perjury” of officers of the court.

On October 25, 2010, Defendant filed a motion for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. On September 20, 2011, this court granted summary judgment to the Government.

Defendant’s motion is, at best, a successive motion for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.<sup>1</sup> Defendant’s failure to secure permission to file a second or successive motion in the appropriate court of appeals prior to the filing of the motion in the district court is fatal to the outcome of any action on the motion in this court. The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (1996), placed specific restrictions on second or successive motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Prior to filing a second or successive motion under § 2255, Defendant must obtain certification by a panel of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals allowing him to file a second or successive motion. As provided in 28 U.S.C. § 2244, “[b]efore a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move

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<sup>1</sup>Defendant’s motion contains information of which he was in possession at the time he responded to the Government’s motion for summary judgment on his motion for relief under § 2255. While it appears Defendant obtained a copy of the transcript of the pretrial conference held February 3, 2003, in July 2012, *see* ECF No. 3770-1, Defendant was present at the hearing when it was held.

in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). *See also* Rule 9 of the Rules Governing 2255 Proceedings (“Before presenting a second or successive motion, the moving party must obtain an order from the appropriate court of appeals authorizing the district court to consider the motion . . .”). This he has not done.

The requirement of filing a motion in the court of appeals (in this instance, the Fourth Circuit) for permission and securing permission to file a second or successive motion is jurisdictional. Therefore, Defendant’s failure to secure permission from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals prior to filing this motion is fatal to any action in this court. This motion is dismissed as this court is without jurisdiction to consider it.

#### CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

The governing law provides that:

(c)(2) A certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(c)(3) The certificate of appealability . . . shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

28 U.S.C. § 2253(c). A prisoner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that reasonable jurists would find this court’s assessment of his constitutional claims is debatable or wrong and that any dispositive procedural ruling by the district court is likewise debatable. *See Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *Rose v. Lee*, 252 F.3d 676, 683 (4th Cir. 2001). In this case, the legal standard for the issuance of a certificate of appealability has not been met. Therefore, a certificate of appealability is **denied**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/ Cameron McGowan Currie  
CAMERON MCGOWAN CURRIE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Columbia, South Carolina  
July 22, 2013